

## RED CROSS WORK AMONG REFUGEES

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF UNFORTUNATES IN ITALY WELL CARED FOR.

### SCENE IN BOLOGNA STATION

Alien Enemy Females Put Under the Permit Rules—Great Plans for the Further Relief of Belgians and French.

(From Committee on Public Information.)  
Washington.—The hundreds of thousands of unfortunate driven from their homes in the course of the Austrian invasions of Italy were safely piloted to their destinations in related in a report received from an American Red Cross worker who has been looking after refugees in Bologna.

"An arrival of emigrants from Europe would give but a faint idea of an exodus of refugees," the report says. "Many of them are taking their first journey on a railway. In most cases it is impossible to make them understand. They pour into the Bologna station, dragging behind them unwieldy packages, flasks, bottles, babies, sewing machines, hens (refugees have cats, dogs, canaries, buffaloes, pigeons, turkeys—in fact, our post boxes have seen every variety of winged and four-footed live stock). They stand, stupefied by the noise and confusion of the arrival, utterly unable to move, while maybe their train is about to depart.

"However, we are there, looking for just such as they. The willing soldiers who are assigned to help the Red Cross take their difficult bundles, the huge sacks and a few of the babies. We take the eldest child, leading the way as a sort of decoy, and away we go, in and out of passenger trains, troop trains (no bridges or subways here), until we arrive at the train desired, hidden away behind all these obstacles, absolutely unobtainable if not for our intervention. The train is jammed. They always are. Everyone on board cries to us there is not another inch of room. We pay no attention to them. Our fastest soldier enters a car and opens a passage for the family. When all the men and their endless belongings, squeezed in as we go back and pick up another family."

Seven thousand men at Kelly field, division of military aeronautics, last month saved articles which in other times would be regarded as junk, but which brought the government \$3,300. Some of this refuse was old paper, old barrels, straw, hags, garbage, tin cans and metals.

In addition, great piles of old clothing, tents, motorcycle parts, airplane fittings, engine parts, rubber tires and the like were saved. "Don't know it," is the slogan which is prompting the accumulation and sale of masses of materials at this and other camps.

The fruit and milk cans that the "kitchen police" smash every day, for example, bring considerable money to the government. They sell at \$16 a ton. Kelly field ships them by the carload to copper refineries, where they are thrown into furnaces and serve to collect millions of molecules of copper that would otherwise be lost. The cans are then heated, the copper separated from the tin and marketed.

How to conserve clothing and shoes, lumber and equipment is taught the soldier, who is not slow to see the advantage in dollars to himself as well as to the government. It is intended soon to open shoe repair shops and tailor shops at Kelly field to make the work of reclamation of still greater value to the government.

Midnight of October 5, 1918, has been fixed by the United States attorney general as the time when regulations establishing a one-mile prohibited area around federal or state forts, camps, arsenals, aircraft stations, government or naval vessels, navy yards, factories or workshops for the manufacture of munitions of war, etc., shall be effective as to German alien females. This date is fixed by the attorney general under authority granted to him in the president's proclamation of April 19, 1918.

The effect of the attorney general's act in fixing this date is to make it unlawful for any German alien female of fourteen years of age and upwards to be found within one-half mile of any of the places mentioned (except on public carriers) without a permit from the United States marshal. Penalties to reside in or to enter the prohibited area must be obtained, and applications for these must be made in the same manner as the permit in the case of German alien enemy males.

Salt producers have agreed with the United States food administration to pack their product in only five standard sacks and when packed in wood the barrels where possible will be hooped with wood instead of steel. When packed in cotton, salt will hereafter be obtainable in only five, ten and twenty-five pound or larger sacks. Particularly, a one-pound sack will contain 50 per cent more cotton than a five-pound sack. The new arrangement is expected to save large quantities of cotton and steel and reduce the drain on labor.

By an arrangement between officials of the war and navy departments the navy will obtain through the draft all the recruits needed. An average allotment of 15,000 men each month will be received by the navy in this way, and is not to be exceeded except in cases of emergency. Of this allotment the navy is to enlist or enroll, when needed, men who have special qualifications for fill requirements for those trained in particular naval service. Most of the 15,000 will be taken from the run of the draft. Of these navy officials will choose the skilled men.

A salesman is all ready to say Good Day.

Plans for the relief of the 10,000,000 Belgians and French people now with in territory occupied by the Germans contemplate the shipment in the next twelve months of 42,500,000 bushels of wheat, 2,200,000 bushels of beans, 3,000,000 bushels of rice, 26,400,000 pounds of corned beef, 277,200,000 pounds of pork products, 65,000,000 pounds of soap, 25,000,000 pounds of coffee, 18,000,000 pounds of cocoa, 55,000,000 pounds of condensed milk and 40,000,000 pounds of sugar.

This amount of food, together with the native produce, gives an average of about 2,000 calories—about half the consumption of the American people.

This program is estimated to cost during the twelve months, for purchase and transportation, approximately \$250,000,000. The finance has been arranged on the basis of advances to be made by loans from the United States to the Belgian and French governments in amounts sufficient to pay for the material purchased in the United States. The British and French governments are advancing in Europe the sums necessary to meet the expenditures made there for shipping and for foodstuffs coming from other quarters than the United States.

In addition to the fleet controlled by the relief commission, the United States and allied governments are planning at its disposal 200,000 tons of shipping recently obtained from the Swedish government for nonwar zone purposes. The commission announces that besides the food which it intends furnishing these stricken people there will be needed for them about 20,000 tons of clothing and cloth. Through the co-operation of the Red Cross about 5,000 tons of these supplies have been collected and the work of collection still continues.

In its fourth installment of its report for the war council of the American Red Cross announces that its expenditures in France for work among the civilian population since the war began, completed with appropriations for the supply, transportation, women's hospital service and other bureaus, will total more than \$70,000,000.

Expenditures in France to July 1, 1918, totaled \$38,513,822.73, which \$21,199,522.66 was appropriated for relief work among refugees, reclaiming devastated areas, the fight against tuberculosis, operating expenses and other expenses that have to do with the civilian population," the report states.

"The demands for the next six months for the same purposes are \$34,582,827.57." The total of the expenditures for relief work and the reconstruction of devastated villages and the care of refugees from the devastated areas was \$5,547,093.75. The third largest item was for a campaign against tuberculosis. This work absorbed \$2,147,327.

For the care of children in France up to July 1, 1918, the expenditures were \$1,140,123.70. The cost of relieving refugees will be financed from an appropriation of \$6,212,280.70, which has been set aside for the purpose.

Retail prices of food as reported to the United States food administration for August, 1918, and just published, show for the country as a whole an increase of 2 per cent for all articles combined, as compared with July, 1918.

The increase in price of all articles of food combined in August this year compared with the same month of 1917, was 35 per cent. In this period hens showed the greatest advance—38 per cent. Chickens rose 30 per cent, round steak 29 per cent, rib roast 28 per cent, sirloin steak, plate, boiling beef and bacon 26 per cent each. Rice was 26 per cent higher than a year ago. Beans, flour, sugar, bread and coffee were cheaper than in August, 1917.

For the five year period (August 15, 1913, to August 15, 1918) the combined increase in price of 70 per cent. All the 17 articles for which prices were obtained for five years showed an increase of 52 per cent and more. Four articles increased 100 per cent. They were meat, 129 per cent; lard and flour, 106 per cent each, and potatoes 105 per cent.

With nearly all the stars of the game in the army and navy, football will be one of the most popular sports in the nation during the coming winter. If reports to the war and navy departments' commission on training camp activities are dependable, many colleges and preparatory schools have announced that football will be abandoned so far as academic and collegiate matches are concerned. Most of the college stars of previous years have entered the service, and the training commission's athletic directors are making plans to employ them in the formation of crack divisions, regimental and company teams.

Although many former college stars who played last season in the uniforms of the various naval station eleven have been transferred to active service, athletic directors are confident that the teams will be even better than a year ago.

To assist in the campaign which the United States department of labor is conducting to train workers for service in war industries the Chicago board of education has donated a vacant school building and voted \$10,000 for preliminary expense in equipping it. Leading manufacturers of the city are installing training machines and experts in production on their factories will outline the policies subject to the control of the board of education under the general supervision of the department of labor.

On September 7, 1918, for the first time in the history of the United States, soldiers under orders for duty were transported by the air route to their destinations. Eighteen enlisted men were on that date passengers in airplanes which were piloted by officers, and, moving in formations of three, four and five, carried the party from Chamblee field, Rantoul, to Champaign, Ill. The flight was ordered to report at the United States School of Military Aeronautics, University of Illinois, in Champaign.

Soldiers in the American Expeditionary force are given the highest grade of assorted chocolates at an average price of 48 cents a pound, and the best candy and lemon drops at 28 cents a pound. The candy furnished to the troops is manufactured from the best grade of sugar. Their appreciation of its quality is indicated by the fact that 630,000 pounds of chocolates and 125,000 pounds of stick candy are required for them each month. All candy is sold at cost by the commissary department of the quartermaster corps.

## AUSTRIA'S NEW PEACE FEELER

Party of Hungarians Arrive in Vienna to Aid the Movement.

### ASKS HOLLAND TO MEDIATE

Vienna Correspondent of the Berlin Tageblatt Says The Hague Already Has Sent Out Invitations to the Conference.

Amsterdam, Oct. 7.—Austria-Hungary has requested Holland to invite the belligerents to take part in peace negotiations, says the Vienna correspondent of the Berlin Tageblatt. The correspondent adds that Holland has sent out the invitations.

A delegation of Hungarian statesmen, headed by Premier Wierker, has arrived at Vienna in connection with a new peace move, according to the Cologne Gazette.

The members of the Wierker party were Count Stephen Tisza and Count Julius Andrássy, former premiers of Hungary, and Count Albert Apponyi, the Hungarian minister of instruction. The Hungarian newspapers are devoting much attention to the political affairs of Austria and Hungary and say that the formation of a coalition cabinet in each country is contemplated. According to the Weser Zeitung of Bremen, the Austrian ministers have become neutralized, and are ready to make concessions to the separatist parties.

This newspaper says that Baron Von Hussarek, the Austrian premier, intends to form a coalition ministry and carry out reforms in the direction of federalization where he believes federalization will result in Austria-Hungary quitting the war and terminating the alliance with Germany, and lead, in effect, to the dissolution of the dual monarchy.

Telegram from Vienna report that a great sensation was caused by the speech of the Czech deputy, Stanek, who expounded in the reichstag the Czech-Slovak program and violently attacked Germany and Hungary.

The speech created a wild uproar among the German deputies, who accused Stanek of treachery and shameful disloyalty, and the president called the offending deputy to order.

Paris, Oct. 5.—A delegate from the German minority Socialist party, representing the central association of German syndicates, an organization similar to the French General Confederation of Labor, has arrived in Geneva, according to the Journal de Geneve, and is said to be the bearer of documents stating that the German minority Socialist party is in favor of the restitution of Alsace-Lorraine to France providing a plebiscite is first held.

### MANY KILLED IN EXPLOSIONS

Shell-Landing Plant Near Perth Amboy, N. J., Wrecked by Series of Great Blasts.

Perth Amboy, N. J., Oct. 7.—A dozen explosions shattered the T. A. Giljeff shell-loading plant at Morgan, N. J., near here. Two thousand persons, many of them women, were at work when the blast, followed by five, started.

Two ambulance loads of injured have arrived here and the victims taken to the city hospital. They brought with them reports that more than 100 workmen are believed to have been killed in the explosion, as the full night shift was at work at the time.

### U. S. SHIP IS SUNK IN CRASH

Forty-One Rescued When Herman Frasch Goes Down in Seven Minutes.

Washington, Oct. 7.—Sinking of the American steamer Herman Frasch as a result of collision with the American steamer George O. Henry, was announced by the navy department. The Frasch sank in seven minutes. Forty-one survivors have been accounted for. The collision occurred a few miles out.

### TO ATTACK CONSTANTINOPLE

General D'Esperey Says "Vanquished Turk Will Be Thrown Back Into Asia."

Shloniki, Oct. 7.—"We will soon direct our blow at Constantinople, and the vanquished Turk will be thrown back and for all into Asia," declared Gen. Franchet D'Esperey, the allied commander in chief on the Macedonian front, replying to a demonstration.

Granville Stuart Is Dead.  
Missouri, Oct. 7.—Granville Stuart, pioneer and one of the best known figures in the history of Montana, died here. He was an author and historian and was United States minister to Paraguay and Uruguay.

Belgian Gets Thirty-Third Hun.  
Havre, Oct. 7.—In aerial fighting on the Flanders front British aviators destroyed four German machines. Lieutenant Coppes of the Belgian army set a German balloon on fire, bringing his victories to 33.

To Enlist Dry Goods Men.  
Washington, Oct. 4.—Organization by retail dry goods interests of a war service committee on which the government may call for help and advice was discussed at a conference called by the chamber of commerce.

Anti-German Riots in Bulgaria.  
Paris, Oct. 4.—Anti-German and anti-Bulgarian riots broke out throughout Bulgaria, according to a Zurich dispatch to the Journal. It is added that rumors are current of the formation of a new cabinet in Bulgaria.

Valor Medal for Yankee.  
Rome, Oct. 3.—The Duke d'Aosta personally conferred the first Italian valor medal to be given an American infantryman upon Sgt. Albert Richardson. Richardson saved the life of an Italian soldier.

Bulgars Murder Own Officers.  
London, Oct. 4.—Bulgarian officers who tried to stop the flight of their troops were murdered, it was learned from inhabitants of soil which the allies have overrun, the Serbian war office announced.



## BEAT SUFFRAGE BILL

LACKS TWO VOTES OF TWO-THIRDS MAJORITY NEEDED.

President Wilson's Appeal in Behalf of Resolution Made No Change in Voting.

Washington, Oct. 8.—By a vote of 53 to 31, the senate failed to give the two-thirds majority necessary to adopt the resolution passed by the house submitting to the states the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment to the federal constitution.

President Wilson's appeal in behalf of the resolution apparently made no change in the voting, the opposition obtaining every vote it claimed. The majority lacked two votes of the necessary two-thirds and the change recorded for Senator Jones made it three.

The vote was as follows: Democrats, For—Ashurst, Chamberlain, Culberson, Gerry, Gore, Henderson, Johnson (S. D.), Kendrick, Kirby, Lewis, McKellar, Martin (Ky.), Myers, Nugent, Owen, Phelan, Pittman, Randall, Robinson, Shafroth, Sheppard, Smith (Ariz.), Thomas, Thompson, Vardaman, Walsh—20.

Republicans, For—Caldwell, Colt, Cummins, Curtis, Fernald, France, Goff, Gronna, Jones (Wash.), Kellogg, Kenyon, La Follette, Lenroot, McCumber, McNary, Nelson, New, Norris, Page, Pendergast, Smith (Mich.), Smoot, Sterling, Sutherland, Townsend, Warren, Watson—27. For—53.

Democrats, Against—Bankhead, Bennett, Fletcher, Gurnea, Hardwick, Hitchcock, Jones (N. M.), Martin (Va.), McNary, Patterson, Reed, Sandburg, Shields, Simmons, Smith (Ga.), Smith (Md.), Smith (S. C.), Trammell, Underwood, Williams, Wolcott—21.

Republicans, Against—Baird, Brandegee, Dillingham, Drew, Hale, Dodge, McLean, Nelson, New, Norris, Weeks—10. Against—31.

The following senators were paired: Beckham of Kentucky, (Dem.) against, with Hollis of New Hampshire and Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, (Rep.); Borah of Idaho, (Rep.) against, with All of New Mexico and Harding of Ohio (Rep.); Knox of Pennsylvania, (Rep.) against, with Johnson of California and Sherman of Illinois, (Rep.); Swanson, Virginia, (Dem.) against, with Willey of Missouri and King of Utah (Dems.).

### TO BUILD 454 MORE SHIPS

Hurley Gives Plans to House Committee in Asking for \$484,000,000 for Fiscal Year.

Washington, Oct. 4.—Construction of 474 vessels of 1,900,000 tons is the additional program of the shipping board disclosed to the house appropriations committee by Chairman Hurley in explaining his request for additional authorization of \$848,000,000 for the present fiscal year.

Withdraws Crozier's Name.  
Washington, Oct. 3.—President Wilson notified the senate that he had withdrawn the nomination for reappointment of chief of ordinance of Maj. Gen. William Crozier. This nomination was submitted to the senate on December 18, but the senate failed to act upon it.

Crowder Calls 29,999 Students.  
Washington, Oct. 7.—President Marshall General Crowder called for 29,945 grammar school graduates from 42 states and the District of Columbia, to entrain October 15 for technical schools. Of these 980 will be negroes.

Munition Maker Is Held.  
Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 5.—W. J. Oliver, manufacturer, and ten officers and employees of the W. J. Oliver Manufacturing company were arrested on charges of conspiracy in the manufacture of defective shells.

Miners Force Others to Buy Bonds.  
Tonopah, Nev., Oct. 5.—Forty miners refused to go down the shaft of the Fort mine here Wednesday night until their fellow workers who had declined to buy Liberty bonds gave their pledges to purchase.

Same Old German Trick.  
French Headquarters, Near St. Quentin, Oct. 5.—In their retirement from St. Quentin the Germans removed all the inhabitants. When the French troops entered the town there were no civilians to be found.

2,147 Sailors Shut Up in New York.  
New York, Oct. 4.—Excluded from last night estimated that 2,147 or 23 1/2 per cent of all the sailors in Greater New York closed their doors with the expiration of their old licenses at midnight.

Denied Place on Ballot.  
Bismarck, N. D., Oct. 4.—The state supreme court sustained Judge Leighton of Ward county in his decision denying places to three Nonpartisan league candidates on the Republican ballot.

## U. S. WARSHIP IS TORPEDOED

Tampa, Former Coast Guard Cutter, Sunk in Bristol Channel, September 26.

### 118 MEN REPORTED MISSING

Ten Officers and 102 Enlisted Men, in Addition to One British Officer and Five Civilian Employees, Lost.

Washington, Oct. 5.—Ten officers and 102 enlisted men, in addition to one British officer and five civilian employees, were lost when the U. S. S. Tampa, formerly a coast guard cutter, was torpedoed in the Bristol channel, on the night of September 26, the navy department announced.

Reports to the navy department failed to state that a submarine was sighted, but said that all the evidence indicated that the vessel was the victim of a submarine. She was escorting a convoy, and for some reason had run ahead of the other vessels.

At 8:45 an explosion was heard, and a search by the other vessels revealed wreckage from the Tampa, with one of her lifeboats. The bodies of two men in naval uniforms, but unidentified, were found floating in the wreckage.

The Tampa was commanded by Capt. C. Satterlee of the coast guard. Apparently there were no eyewitnesses to the disaster. The first knowledge of the attack was when an explosion was heard on other vessels of the convoy.

### RETREAT, H—, JUST GOT HERE

"Col. Joe," Say All Who Read Chicago Commander's Reply to French Order.

Chicago, Oct. 5.—"Hub, that's Col. Joe!" That is invariably the comment of a Chicagoan who has read one of the recent batch of letters Capt. Myron E. Adams of the Fort Sheridan association received from France. The letter is from First Lieut. William P. McFarland, U. S. A. air service. He wrote, in part:

"The value of the Chicago troops is the talk of the army. Every German rival from their sector has more wonderful stories of them. Long live the 'Colonel who said, when told to retreat: 'Retreat, H—! I just got here! Sounds like Chi, doesn't it?'"

### BAVARIANS NOW WANT PEACE

Officer Says His Country Has Done Enough for King of Prussia.

Washington, Oct. 5.—A dispatch from Switzerland says the Germans have withdrawn troops posted along the Swiss frontier and replaced them. They were from the Bavarian landsturm, whose laxity has permitted hundreds of deserters to reach the Swiss outposts. A Bavarian officer is quoted as declaring the German morale is very low, and that his country has done quite enough fighting for the king of Prussia.

### LANDIS' SON IS DECORATED

Famous Federal Judge Receives Message of Honor From Reed, Now an Ace.

Chicago, Oct. 5.—Federal Judge Keneas Mountain Landis is shining with reflected glory. His son, Lieut. Reed Landis, has been decorated by the British with the distinguished flying cross. Judge Landis received a telegram to that effect. Earlier dispatches from England told Lieutenant Landis has been cited for bravery and distinguished service, but made no mention of the decoration.

### GOMPERS VISITS YANK FRONT

Labor Leader Leaves for Italy After Seeing Pershing Men—Sees Belgian King.

Havre, Oct. 5.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, visited the American front in France. After his visit he left for Italy.

Mr. Gompers was received by King Albert. He visited the Belgian front during the day and expressed admiration of the splendid morale and valor of the Belgian troops fighting there.

### Names New Chancellor.

Amsterdam, Oct. 5.—Prince Maximilian of Baden has been named German imperial chancellor, according to the Zeitung Am, Mittag of Berlin.

### Condemned Soldier Served.

Washington, Oct. 7.—Death sentence imposed by a military court-martial upon Sander Maki, a recruit, for refusal to obey orders of his superior officer, has been commuted to hard labor for 20 years.

### Fleeing Bulgars Use Torch.

Shloniki, Oct. 7.—Burning villages marked the trail of the retreating Bulgarian army in Macedonia. Bodies of slain civilians were found in the smoking ruins at many places by the advancing allies.

### Raisin Crop Is Damaged.

Fresno, Cal., Oct. 5.—Dearth rains in this section of the San Joaquin valley have destroyed a large percentage of the raisin crop which was expected of drying in the vineyards. In scores of vineyards the loss is complete.

### Dead in Swedish Wreck Put at 90.

Stockholm, Oct. 5.—The number of victims in the great railway disaster at Malmo is not known, but the fatalities are estimated at 90. As far as can be learned no Americans are among the casualties.

### Influenza Closes Prison Gates.

Juliet, Oct. 5.—Acting on orders of the department of public welfare Warden Murphy close the state penitentiary to all visitors to guard against a spread of Spanish influenza. There are no cases at the institution.

### Grippe Kills 45 in Gotham.

New York, Oct. 5.—With 838 new cases of Spanish influenza reported for 24 hours and 45 deaths, Health Commissioner Copeland admitted that the disease had reached the proportion of an epidemic in this city.

## FRESHEN UP GOWN

Panels of Chiffon or Georgette Give Air of Newness. RICH FAWN GABERDINE GOWN

Wide Girdle of Silk or Velvet Fastened With Loop and Sash Ends Also Adds Materially.



A frock of satin or tulle left over from last year, too good to discard, may be made quite up to date by freshening it with chiffon or georgette. Take, for instance, says a fashion writer, a gown of beige tulle, with its deep bands of plaited navy blue chiffon encircling the skirt. Such a model makes an excellent example for remodeling a gown and giving it a note of freshness and style. The blouse, if not too dilapidated, could easily be freshened by a plaited frill of chiffon of the same or contrasting tone. The frill could be made wide at the back and narrow at the front, narrow toward the belt as it descends in crossover effect from left to right and is caught under the girdle. The lower part of the sleeves may also be given a deep band of the chiffon or may be made with a wide turnback of the chiffon. A wide girdle of silk or velvet fastened with a loop and sash ends would add materially in freshening up such a gown. The wide-plaited flounces of the chiffon would serve to conceal seams and also add a note of newness and smartness to the frock.

A somewhat worn-looking frock may be freshened by inserting panels of chiffon, and vice versa a frock of chiffon or georgette may have panels inserted of satin or tulle.

Of course, the frock which is disappearing in the closet for its trimmings to the disaster, the first knowledge of the attack was when an explosion was heard on other vessels of the convoy.

The panels may be hung at the sides or at the back and front. The panels sometimes begin at the shoulder points and extend almost to the skirt hem. At the waist line they are usually about right. The sleeves will have to be shortened. One mother bought several just the other day for her little girl of eleven and they were the admiration of everyone who saw them. A pink and white flecked silk one was embroidered in apple green and blue dots, and with the belt a more stunning little frock would be hard to find. The smock of dark blue with red smoking and a huge white collar made a play dress of unusually smart lines.

Many materials are pressed into service for the separate skirt, from organdie, gingham and foulard to heavy velvets, corduroys and sports tweeds. Silk poplin and satin skirts are very much in favor.

### FRICKS FOR LITTLE GIRLS

Smocks, Which May Be Obtained at Low Prices, Are Quite Suitable For Older Children.

Wash clothes are frequently worn by the children much later in the season than by their elders, and here is a very clever pointer on how to obtain some beautiful and unusual frocks.

### WEAR RIBBED WOOLEN HOSE

Material Is Much Used for Facings, Collars and Cuffs; a Favorite With the Designers.

White satin, so long a standby in women's wardrobes, continues to be used to a great extent by the designers. There was a time, of course, when white satin was looked upon as the fabric for a wedding gown—and nothing else. If a girl bought lengths of white satin and laid them away in her hope chest, and then decided not to marry, she wrapped the precious white fabric in blue paper and gave it to some younger girl to lay happily away in her hope chest.

But nowadays women have discovered in white satin a very versatile and practical fabric. Its uses are many. And if, by chance, a girl today happens to buy white satin ahead of time for her wedding frock, she promptly cuts it up into collars and cuffs and facings and skirts, and then is married in chiffon or Georgette.

In many of the best of the new black satin frocks white satin facings are shown to very good advantage.

### To Curl Feathers at Home.

When ostrich feathers have become a sorry sight, after exposure to dampness, they may be fluffed up again and given some curl by holding them over a very small gas flame. Great care should be taken to have the flame low and to hold the feathers high enough to move slightly in the warm air, and so escape catching fire. If feathers are treated in this manner they will become surprisingly freshened almost immediately.

### Cord Girdles.

In line with the string girdle or belt—the long stretched fold of fabric that is tied around the frock some where near the waistline—is the girdle or belt of heavy cord. It is tied loosely at the side and hangs in long loops.

### FRINGE USED ON LINGERIE

Majority of Garments Are Decorated With the Dainty Adornment—Mourning Is Discountenanced.

Frocks are fairly loaded with fringe these days, but enough of the pretty trimming has been left over to add grace and modishness to many of the intimate garments. Narrow silk fringes adorn new combinations and envelope chemises made of tinted crepe de chine; even nightgowns are trimmed with fringe—of the washable, cotton sort—and fringed petticoats are quite the rage.

Evening petticoats of pastel or white satin meter have rows of silk fringe all the way up the hip, the lower row of fringe falling over a flounce of lace or machine-plaited chiffon. Street petticoats of dark colored satin or tulle have a single band